

To Regulate

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY is warranted to contain a single particle of Mercury or any injurious substance, and is purely vegetable.

It will Cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver, Kidneys and Stomach.

If your Liver is out of order, then your whole system is deranged. The blood is impure, the breath offensive; you have headache, feel languid, dispirited and nervous. To prevent a more serious condition, take at once Simmons' Liver Regulator.

LIVER REGULATOR. If you lead a sedentary life, or suffer with Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Stomach Ailments, avoid stimulants and take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Sure to relieve.

If you have eaten anything hard of digestion, or feel heavy after meals or sleepless at night, take a dose and you will feel relieved and sleep peacefully.

If you are a miserable sufferer with Constipation, Dyspepsia, and Biliousness, seek relief at once in Simmons' Liver Regulator. It does not require continual dosing, and costs but a trifle. It will cure you.

If you wake up in the morning with a bitter, bad taste in your mouth,

Simmons' Liver Regulator. It corrects the Bilious Stomach, sweetens the breath, and cleanses the Furred Tongue. Children need some safe Cathartic and Tonic to avert approaching sickness. Simmons' Liver Regulator will relieve Colic, Headache, Sick Stomach, Indigestion, Dysentery, and the Complaints incident to Childhood.

At any time you feel your system needs cleansing, toning, regulating without violent purging, or stimulating without intoxicating, take

Simmons' Liver Regulator.

PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Should be kept constantly at hand, for use in emergencies of the household. Many a mother, startled in the night by the ominous sounds of Croup, finds the little sufferer, with red and swollen face, gasping for air. In such cases Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is invaluable. Mrs. Emma Godfrey, 150 West 128 st., New York, writes: "While in the country, last winter, my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with Croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was tried in small and frequent doses, and, in less than half an hour, the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the Pectoral saved my darling's life." Mrs. Chas. B. Landon, Guilford, Conn., writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Saved My Life, and also the life of my little son. As he is troubled with Croup, I dare not be without this remedy in the house." Mrs. J. Gregg, Lowell, Mass., writes: "My children have repeatedly taken Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs and Croup. It gives immediate relief, followed by cure." Mrs. Mary E. Evans, Scranton, Pa., writes: "I have two little boys, both of whom have been, from infancy, subject to violent attacks of Croup. About six months ago we began using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it acts like a charm. In a few minutes after the child takes it, he breathes easily and rests well. Every mother ought to know what a blessing I have found in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral." Mrs. Wm. C. Reid, Freehold, N. J., writes: "In our family, Ayer's medicines have been a blessing for many years. In cases of Croup and Coughs, we take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and the inconvenience is soon forgotten."

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

LENNEY'S



RHEUMATIC SPECIFIC

This is not a Cure All, But a Sure and Permanent Cure for RHEUMATISM.

This remedy is guaranteed to give immediate relief, and permanent cure. It is used as directed; it acts upon an entirely new principle, discovered after years of patient study and experiment. Its effects are truly marvelous. We claim that our remedy has a specific action upon the fluids of the body, purifying the blood, and removing the cause of the disease. No other remedy will do this. A trial of a single bottle will convince the most skeptical that we have not told half its virtues. Price, \$1.00 per bottle. For sale by all druggists. Manufactured only by

LENNEY MEDICINE CO., CHENOA, ILLINOIS.

We do not forget that our claims for this remedy are extraordinary. It is not a cure before we can be believed. It is not a cure after we can be believed. It is a cure that is permanent. It is a cure that is sure. It is a cure that is permanent. It is a cure that is sure. It is a cure that is permanent. It is a cure that is sure.

CHAMPION BALING PRESSES.
A bale in 2 minutes. Two men can make 100 bales in 10 hours. Address Famous Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill.

BOYS & GIRLS

What a Boy Three Years Old Did.

Little Fred's mother was left without a girl to do her work, so she had to go into the kitchen and cook dinner herself. She had four children, the eldest 8 years old. All wanted to help mamma. They were more hindrance than help, and would have been a great nuisance to anybody but a mother. But she placed that they were helping her mightily, and so they were right happy.

Fred was the jolliest little fellow of all just too big to say when he was put, and not big enough to be the least bit of assistance.

"You may go up stairs, Freddie, and bring me down the baby's milk cup," said the mamma.

She was at her wit's end to find something for him to do, to make believe he was helping her.

Fred toddled off, and mamma, up to her eyes in work, forgot all about him.

In about ten minutes the little fellow came down stairs. His mamma saw that he was pale and rather scared-looking.



WHAT FRED DID.

"Mamma, mamma," said he, "what's what?" "What's the matter?" asked mamma.

"What's what?" said he again.

"Why, you foolish child," exclaimed his mother, "there are no rats up stairs." Said he, seemed uncomfortable and disturbed. Mamma called his sister Kitty, next older than himself, to see what the matter was. Kitty could make out what he said better than mamma could. But while Kitty was trying to understand him a strange thing happened. A man came running in the front gate and into the house. He snatched a dish-pan of water from the table and dashed upstairs without a word. Another man ran in at the back gate and snatched the water pail off the sink, and he too disappeared upstairs like a flash of lightning. The next instant the kitchen was full of men, who had rushed in from all directions.

"Madam, your house is on fire," cried one. "The flames are bursting out the windows."

It was quite true. One side of the room up stairs where Fred had been was a sheet of flame. The fire alarm was sounded, the engines thundered up, and there was a great noise and commotion in five minutes.

But the gentlemen who had got there first worked bravely, and had the flames well subdued before the engines reached the spot. The lace curtains and carpet were destroyed, the lights in the large window broken, the woodwork about it destroyed, and the ceiling and walls ruined. That was a large piece of work for a boy to do in ten minutes. When papa came home from the city in the evening he was greatly surprised to find mamma and the children had had a real fire. It cost him a pretty bill, too, to repair the room and get new curtains. But he did not mind that so much, when he came to think how mamma and the babies might have been burnt up, too, while as it was they were all safe.

Fred told Kitty how it happened after he got over his fright, and Kitty translated for the rest of the family. He said he saw a match upon the floor, on the carpet. I suppose out of a million children there would not be more than one who would not pick up a match and scrape it if he saw it upon the floor. Some grown people would do it, too, who ought to know better. He held it and watched it till it began to burn his fingers. He did not know what to do with it. He had been taught he must never throw a match upon the carpet. He saw a newspaper lying near the window, so he threw the burning match upon that. It was the worst thing he could have done, but the child could not know that. He stood and watched the fire sticking the air up and curling over the ceiling. Then he first began to think something was wrong. He became frightened and ran down stairs. He tried to say "match" to his mamma, instead of "rats," but he could not talk plainly.

Altogether papa and mamma were glad it was no worse. It was a new lesson to them and the children never to be matches drop upon the floor at any time. If they ever do, pick them up at once. There is a kindergarten rhyme about matches, which is very good. It says:

"Do not scrape them on the wall,
Or on the carpet let them fall."

T. and T.



TIME AND TIDE (TIED) WAIT FOR NO MAN

Gone.

I think upon the children who love no more could keep.

Gone all the children's laughter, their sweet forms laid asleep;

I think upon the children, and yet I even say,

I know they are not pillowed on the Threshold of the Day.

For them, in their sweet beauty, the world had not a stain.

For them, beneath the morning, the future held no pain.

Oh beautiful, dear children, your sweetness gathered in,
Knew not one day of sorrow, knew not one thought of sin.

GEORGE H. COOPER.

FARM & GARDEN

A New Clematis.

There is so much to be said in this column concerning the strictly utilitarian that there is not much room for things whose justification for being is their beauty. It is ample justification, too, you may be sure of that. Beauty is not so plentiful in this imperfect world that it should not be made the most of when we do find it.

For this reason we present you this week the picture of a new clematis blossom.



CLEMATIS DAVIDIANA.

The flower is a native of China, like so many other rare and beautiful plants. It was introduced to the western world by Abbe DuRoi, of France. It has at length reached England, and in due time will get to America. We illustrate it beforehand, on account of its rare beauty. It is an annual, and the top dies down in winter. But it is quite hardy, and with the return of the sun sprouts up and grows, like Jonah's gourd. The flowers bloom in prodigious profusion. They are of a rich blue color, with great fragrance. The plant will be a most attractive addition to our supply of hardy climbers.

Dirt Floors for Hogs.
(Iowa Register.)

If a good dry clay bed cannot be secured at all times, better retain the plank floor. But the clay bed is best, and if it can be of about the quality of dirt which will make good brick it is better than black soil, and if it is inclined to redness so much the better, as then there is an assurance that it contains the murate of iron, which is healthy for hogs, applied outwardly or inwardly. Bennett says: "It is one thing to rear how a thing works and another thing to see it. We have noticed articles from such men as Clarkson and Brown saying that a dirt bottom is the best floor for the sleeping place for hogs; if it is furnished with a roof and hogs allowed plenty of liberty. We suppose these men must know what they are talking about, but our faith was about 50 per cent. doubt as to its working satisfactorily except in favored soils. But this fall we tried it. We left some thirty hogs in the pasture and fixed things so they could run under a cow shed to sleep. The result was that the ground was always dry and dusty under the shed, rainy weather and all, and not a particle of filth to be seen. We never had hogs do so well before nor enjoy their surroundings better, and we have noticed the difference in other cases where farmers have bedded their hogs on floor and floor and bedding being damp and foul in rainy weather and the hogs chilled and rough coated. Provided that a space of eight or ten rods is put between the feeding place and sleeping place of hogs they will prove themselves the cleanest domestic animals we have, and the dirt floor surprises us entirely in its suitability as a bed.

Pulling Out a Tree by the Roots.

The illustration shows a home made stump and tree puller which our farmers will find of use. It is from The Rural New Yorker.



HOME MADE TREE PULLER.

A is a rail or timber as long as can be conveniently handled. The longer it is the easier the work will be. B is a heavy chain or rope tied to a strong tree or stump which you don't want to pull out. This tree stays the rest of the machine. C is the long chain clamped at one end to the side of the timber opposite B, at the other tied around the tree that is to be pulled out. D is a shorter chain, with one end also clamped to the timber, and the other loose, with hook attached. The clamps holding C and D should be fastened by swivel bolts and should be four to six inches apart. E is a third clamp, to be used for smaller trees.

It is worked in a manner readily seen from the picture. One workman bends the lever toward the tree F, which is to be pulled out. When he shoves it as far as he can the second man hooks the end of the chain D as far up as possible on the chain C. Then the process is reversed. The first man pushes the lever as far as he can backward toward the fulcrum G. In this way tremendous force is brought to bear on the roots of small trees. The sawing process soon brings them out.

When We Find Out.

Those readers who have kindly followed this column will observe that we have given no oracles on the subject of side and end stage, potato rot or hog cholera. The reason is that we don't know about them, for certain. Neither does anybody else. The subject of whether ensilage feed makes good or bad milk, butter and beef has not yet been settled. Mr. Cooper, the best authority we know, does not say well of it in the book, "How the Farm Pays." Extensive experiments are now making in England to test it.

As to potato rot, from which the crop has suffered so severely this fall, the cause of that, too, is something "no fellow can find

out," as yet. Some say it is owing to the cold wet season, others that potatoes in which the soil has been too powerfully enriched with fresh stable manure take to rotting. There are those who claim that it is a sort of epidemic or contagious disease caused by the growth upon the tuber of a fungus. This much is certain: It will pass away in course of time or cease to destroy the crop, like the potato beetle, the Kansas grasshopper and as the year 1891 is commencing to do.

Last of all, hog cholera, concerning which there is absolutely nothing new, and for which there is no known remedy. When one stops to think of it he is astonished at how much there is that people don't know. When anything certain is ascertained on the subjects mentioned we shall certainly tell you.

Holstein Cattle.

A farmer should know all sides and all opinions. A writer in Our Country Home says:

The writer has known something about Holsteins for at least a dozen years in a well-known dairy locality, in which farmers are supposed to know something about practical cows. The Holsteins were introduced under favorable auspices and were tried as a dairy breed under average management and found wanting. Any farmer who wished grades could get them without cost, and even thoroughbreds depreciated in estimation until they ran out, and almost every vestige of the original importations has vanished. The cattle were found to be great eaters, raw boned and difficult to fatten. The cows were large milkers, but the milk was so thin and poor in quality that native stock beat them out of sight as butter makers, both in quantity and quality; even farmers who shipped milk to the city got ashamed of it, and it ended the breed. That is the plain unvarnished truth as it relates to the Holsteins in our vicinity. I have no grudge against these cattle, and will be glad if the new association will give us a better practical dairy animal in this class than we have known heretofore, or than we know now. The average yield of butter per week is four pounds, and it requires about forty pounds of milk to make a pound of butter. Other breeds and their grades do nearly twice as well as this, both in creamery and private dairy experience, to our certain knowledge. We wish the Holstein Franchise no harm; on the contrary, we hope they will come up to the adopted standard, but it will take several years' breeding for them to catch up to our common stock.

Fruit Orchards.

Fruit orchards should receive a generous top dressing at least once in every two years. Moderate applications of lime and generous ones of wood ashes are always profitable, and phosphates are useful if buried beneath the surface, also Peruvian guano, if slightly covered, late in the fall, so as to become thoroughly divided by winter rains. Coarse organic manures should not be used in contact with the roots of young trees, but chip-dust, fish, flesh and the bones of dead animals, horn piths and hoofs, hair and oil plaster, and all like articles, are good for growing trees. Pear trees that have not borne fruit for twenty years have been brought into full bearing by yarding two shovels beneath the trees in August and September, in an enclosure a rod square, having their beds close to the body of the tree. In this yard holes were made with a crowbar, into which kernels of corn were dropped, and the whole yard was covered over and over to the depth of eight to twelve inches, and many of the roots were turned up. The next season every branch was filled with plump, luscious fruit, and for many years the trees continued to yield bountiful crops.

Manure.

Professor Kotze, chemist of the Michigan Agricultural college, has published an interesting bulletin on this topic. He says when at the bottom of manure beds and shallow ponds a whitish or yellowish white substance is found, that is manure. It consists, more or less, of lime and magnesia and in proportion as these are large in quantity in it will be its value as a fertilizer. If it dissolves readily in common muriatic acid, with a fixing adhesion, then it is composed largely of these constituents, if not not. It is a good fertilizer for light, sandy soil containing a fair supply of vegetable matter. It helps upon wet soils that run to mass and bench grass. A dressing of fifty or seventy-five bushels to the acre is the proper amount. It wants to be finely pulverized and mixed with the surface soil. Freezing pulverizes it better than anything else. The effect of manure upon soil is something similar to that of spent lime, except that it is milder, not so caustic.

Thrashing Corn.
(Rural New Yorker.)

We have a method of harvesting which we have never seen mentioned, but which we like ever so much; it beats a corn husker all out of sight. We put the corn in bundles as usual, and set it in pretty large shocks, and when well cured, on a bright day we draw it to the barn and run stalks, even and all through an ordinary threshing machine with the concave dropped down, and prepared on purpose. The machine is run by steam, the corn is fed butt end first, and is husked, shelled and cleaned all at one operation and in first-class style. No corn is left among the stalks, and the big parts of these are so broken that they can be run with the straw carrier into the mows, and mixed with a little straw, keep in the best condition. It is no large day's work to thresh from 500 to 800 bushels of shelled corn. In fact, when in good order almost the only limit is the amount that can be got to the machine. We last fall, threshed 900 bushels in a day easily. Try it and report!

Nice for the Indies.

The butter consuming public will be startled by the recent testimony of a New York chemist, that among the sixty different ingredients used in the manufacture of oleomargarine are sugar of lead, sulphuric acid and boracic acid. And yet these swindlers inform their patrons that these bogus compounds are made up only of harmless materials.

Things to Do and to Know.

W. B. Knicker husked 144 bushels of corn in a day.

Don't let the cows drink from pools of stagnant water. It contains poison germs.

The Iowa State Agricultural college, at Ames, has had a brilliant and successful year.

Cut a raw or cut corn stalks go very well once a day alternating with hay, and are a saving.

Don't tie the horses so short in the stall that they cannot lie down at night. It is cruel to animals.

The Orange County Farmer says if you fill rubber boots half full of oats when they are taken off at night they will be nice and dry inside in the morning.

The grape yield in Ulster county, N. Y., this year was enormous. Not a few growers cut as high as 150 tons from their vines. Many tons were placed in cold storage to be kept till Christmas.

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for Infants and Children.

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A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY

By reason of its central position and close relation to all principal lines East and West, at initial and terminal points, constitutes the most important mid-continental link in that system of thorough transportation which invites and facilitates travel and trade between cities of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. It is also the favorite and best route to and from points East, Northeast and Southeast, and corresponding points West, Northwest and Southwest.

The Rock Island system includes in its main line and branches, Chicago, Joliet, Ottumwa, La Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianapolis, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Hannibal, Guthrie, Centerville, Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, Cameron and Kansas City in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison in Kansas; Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown in Dakota, and hundreds of intermediate cities, towns, villages and stations.

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Still another DIRECT LINE, via Seneca and Kanabec, has been opened between Newport News, Richmond, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Lafayette and Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points. For detailed information see Maps and Folders, obtainable, as well as Tickets, at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada; or by addressing

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